

consequences of the pretended victory of Buaco. If the English lose eighty leagues of a country after victory, what events are they in expectation of to enable them to drive the French out of the Peninsula? And if it be admitted, as no man of sense can doubt and as the English Generals themselves have declared, since Moore's expedition, that it is impossible for them to defend the Peninsula, why do they run such risks without the hope of success? It will be said—"all this is allowed, but still the English prolong the contest; they prevent the country from settling; is that nothing?" No man with the least sensibility, or possessing the common feelings of humanity, can contain his indignation in seeing a nation so immoral as to evince every species of disorder among fourteen millions of people, without any other object than that of retarding for some moments the progress of a social organization.—But the consequences of the conduct of England, on this occasion as on many others, will be to consolidate the power of France. In fact, if after Moore's retreat the English Administration had listened to the advice of all their Generals, and recognising the impossibility of withdrawing Spain from the influence of France, had renounced the Spanish war, the Spanish war would have been ended; all the Provinces, united in their integrity and their energy, having experienced some checks balanced by some successes, would have formed a happy and powerful nation under the Government of a Prince allied to the family of France; and the integrity and independence of Spain would have been more confirmed hereby. France and Spain, governed by members of the same family, would have been in fact a revival of the relations which existed since the time of Philip V. The only advantage that France would have derived from this arrangement would have been the security, that Spain would never take part against her in any civil war. Spain, regenerated by the Constitutions of Bayonne and deriving fresh vigor from them, would have become more independent than she had been for 100 years before; and the wish expressed in the Speech from the Throne would have been accomplished. England though she knew to a certainty that she could not defend Spain, has indeed found employment for 300,000 French; but Spain conquered foot by foot, becomes wholly subjugated; and it is England herself who has endangered the independence and integrity of Spain, by engaging in a contest in which it is proved by experience that all the chances are against her. The conquest of Spain will produce effects quite different from those of a simple change of dynasty, which would have turned to the advantage of the nation, the plans of reform, and the liberal ideas introduced by a Government young, firm and vigorous. Posterity, to whom years are only as a moment, will attribute the great results which have so conspicuously combined to the advantage of France, to the short sighted policy of England alone.

**SPEECH.—(10).—**"Have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's Revenue, particularly Ireland."

**Note of the Monitor.**—This is a remarkable passage. Last year you said, that the Orders in Council had all the success you expected, that your trade was augmented by that of America and neutral powers; now you recant all this:—you admit that your trade has laboured under difficulties, that your revenues are diminished, and yet the continental system has been only three months in force. What will it be then to three years? The accounts of the French traders prove that it has had quite a contrary effect upon them. It is true, that in France as well as in other places, numerous instances of private misfortune have occurred; but they have no effect upon the national revenues. Bankruptcies have taken place, because speculators, seduced by lucre, become the discounters of your credit. The calls by which you drew to yourselves the substance of the whole continent of Europe, have been all blocked up by the shocks which you have received. It is for and by England that this circulation of paper has been created; but the crisis is past, and new channels are disclosing themselves for the real trade of the Continent.

The English government can have no credit when that of its trade declines. It feels every private bankruptcy. The French Government, on the contrary, has a credit independent of that of bankers or merchants. Nine hundred millions of revenue collected in specie constitute the proper revenue of empire, represent the riches of its soil, and are more than sufficient for all its expenses; while 17 or 1800 millions necessary for the expenses of England, can only be collected through a medium of a paper circulation, which only supported itself by that immense currency which through Amsterdam and Hamburg, embraced the whole Continent of Europe; while 17 or 1800 millions are not the consequence of the riches of the soil or the revenue of the country, but of industry and of a system of credit, which is not sufficient to provide for the want that it is to satisfy, the moment that it is prevented from extending to the Continent. A three months check has already made the city of London turn pale; and there is not an English speculator who can coolly contemplate the perspective of ten years of a similar system. The French Exchange for the last four years has been constantly improving, and that in all the commercial towns of the world, at the rate of from three to ten per cent. That of England is constantly losing. Within the last three months it has fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. Nothing can more completely represent the relative situation of the two countries. In point of finance as well as politics, France owes every thing to the enormous calculations of that hatred by which the English Government is constantly blind.

**PARIS, Feb. 3, 1811.**

**FRENCH PRESS.**

Yesterday his Imperial and Royal Majesty issued a decree relative to the suppressed Printers; of which the following are the regulations:—

The Printers retained in Paris are bound to purchase the Press of the suppressed Printers; they shall pay for them according to the valuation which shall be set upon them, within the period of one year, and by four instalments.

Each of the retained Printers shall pay one sixtieth of the total price of this purchase.

Immediately after the publication of this Decree, seals shall be affixed on the types belonging to the suppressed Printers.

They shall sell them, if they please, provided they are sold only to licensed Printers and to the Government.

An indemnification shall be paid, to the suppressed Printers by those who are retained.

This indemnification is fixed at the rate of four thousand francs to every suppressed Printer.

It shall form one general fund, which shall be divided among the suppressed Printers, in proportion to the extent and business of their printing establishment duly ascertained.

For this purpose the suppressed Printers shall be divided into classes.

This division into classes shall be made, and the indemnification fixed by a commission.

Each of the sixty retained Printers shall pay a sixtieth of the sum total fixed for the indemnification due to the suppressed Printers.

Every creditor of the suppressed Printers may object to the amount of the purchase money for the preservation of his rights.

The Commission shall consist of the Inspector of the Imperial Press, who shall preside—of an Auditor of the Council of State, of two Inspectors of Books, and two Licensed Printers.

Another Decree of the same date orders, that the Licences shall be delivered to them on parchment by the Director General of the Press. The price of issuing these Licences is fixed at fifty francs for Paris, and 25 francs for the other cities of the Empire.

**February 4.**

Yesterday his Majesty issued several decrees relative to the Conscription. By one of them 80,000 conscripts of 1811 are to be put in motion and distributed in the 113 departments of France, Belgium, Piedmont, &c. The other 40,000 are to form the reserve, Tuscany and Rome are to furnish 8365 conscripts.

**BERLIN, Jan. 26, 1811.**

The Sales have commenced of the merchandise deposited at the custom house, the proprietors of which have not paid the duties of the new tariff.

**NEW YORK, April 18.**

**LATEST VERBAL NEWS FROM LONDON.**

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Enterprise, Brown, from London, & 25 days from the Downs.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that one of the passengers received a letter from his friend in London, just before the ship left the Downs, dated the 20th of March, stating, that the King had a relapse of his old disease on the 18th, and remained ill on the 20th.

We further learn, that the U. S. frigate Essex, with Mr. Pinkney on board, was sent for home about the 10th of April, and that a frigate with Mr. Foster, the newly appointed Minister, was to leave England for America in about a fortnight.

By the Enterprise the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London Papers to the 16th of March, inclusive, but their contents were anticipated by the Illinois from Cork.

**LONDON, March 15.**

We stated some days ago, that it was the intention of government to send a large naval force into the Baltic this summer. That force, we understand, will consist of 25 sail of the line, and will be under the command of Sir James Saumarez, and we believe he will put to sea in a very short time.

The present critical state of the north of Europe renders it very important that we should possess a large naval force in that quarter.

**March 16.**

A meeting of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool was to have taken place yesterday, to consider of an application to government for an extension of the portion of Exchequer Bills intended for the relief of the commercial distress of that town.

By letters from Paisley we have the melancholy account that 900 people (nearly one-third of the population) are out of employment, and reduced to the sad necessity of subsisting on the bounty of their more fortunate and wealthy townsmen.—Is this a sign of the prosperity of the country? Ah no! Glasgow is nearly in the same state.

**Death of the Duke of Grafton.**

This Nobleman died on Thursday last, in the 76th year of his age. His decease will give to Ministers the disposal of several offices and honors. He was a knight of the Garter, Governor of the port of Cornwall and Devon, Receiver General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, and of the Prigage of wines, &c. He was also Chancellor of Cambridge, Recorder of Thetford and Coventry, &c. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George Henry, Earl of Euston.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, his Majesty & Dr. Willis, walked on the Terrace till one, when he retired to his dinner. At two o'clock his Majesty came out of the Castle again, accompanied by Generals Manners and Garth, and continued till after four, which is his usual time of returning.

It is with concern we state, that yesterday's authentic accounts from Windsor were not of the most favorable nature.

**MEXICAN WAR.**

**KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 18.**

Recent accounts from Mexico, we are sorry to say, give a most deplorable picture of the fatal effects of the machinations of Bonaparte, by inciting the European Spaniards against the Creoleans. The working of the mines we understand is suspended, in consequence of the disorder there, and ten millions of dollars less, than known in the worst periods have been coined last year. We have been favored with the use of several Mexican Gazettes as well as private letters on the subject, from which we have taken the subjoined extracts.

**Extract of a letter from Mexico, 22d January 1811.**

"Bonaparte has at last succeeded in introducing anarchy and bloodshed into these peaceful & tranquil countries."

"The insurrection has acquired a frightful aspect from the general inclination of the natives in favor of independence, and although our troops have constantly vanquished whenever they have come into contact with the insurgents, it is painful to look forward to the issue of this fatal contest, in which not less than 40,000 men have already bitten the dust."

"In this capital and in the provinces towards the northern coast, there reigns the utmost tranquility, inspired by the firmness and talents of the Viceroy, in whom this country has great confidence."

**Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated January 28.**

"We have received very interesting intelligence from the interior, where the insurgents have lost two decisive battles; the last, fought near Guadalajara, was a death blow to the insurrection, inasmuch, the grand army of rebels, consisting of 100,000 men, has been completely routed, and all their artillery, 80 pieces of cannon, of various calibre, taken from them."

**MEXICO, Jan. 16.**

An unfortunate attack has been made by the division of Gen. Paris, on the coast of Acapulco. He was surprised by the insurgents, who murdered him with a great number of other people, and dispersed the division under his command, with the loss of five cannon, their arms & baggage. On this intelligence being known, fifty dragoons were dispatched from this city to reinforce the corps of Cosco, and from Vera Cruz 200 lancers. Cosco is to form a junction with 1700 men, who are in Chilapad, and are to pursue the enemy immediately.

The grand corps of Gen. Calleja was encamped at Talis on the 13th inst. 3 leagues from Vera Cruz, where the insurgents are waiting for him.

Col. Cruz had already left Valladolid for Guadalajara, by another route. The Bishop & others, who were with Col. Cruz, remained on the 12th quietly at Valladolid.

Accounts from Guadalajara to the 2d inst. say that 240 Europeans and five priests were murdered about the end of last month.

The army of the curate Hidalgo amounts to 30,000 men, among whom are 2000 archers, from 1000 to 1500 riflemen, 58 cannon from 4 to 12 pounders & a quantity of grenades.

**BATTLE OF CALDERON.**

At five in the evening of the 16th of January, the army reached the Bridge of Calderon within one hundred yards, and the advanced corps composed of volunteers of Europe, Guanajuato and Zelaya, and made known that the enemy's advanced corps were encamped on the other side the bridge and that they perceived their different positions protected by cannon. The lateness of the hour, and the difficulties we had to encounter, obliged the general to halt with every necessary precaution, and in this manner the night was passed. On the next morning at dawn of day he prepared to attack them in the following manner:—

Gen. Conde de la Cadena, with the crown regiment, the dragons of Spain and Mexico and from the frontiers, was to turn the right wing of the insurgents, by making a circuit of about a mile in order to enable the troops to transport cannon to the height from whence they had a view of the insurgents, with orders to dislodge them in the positions they held, and to erect batteries on the eminence commanding the bridge to enable the troops to pass. It was with much difficulty and risk he succeeded in making himself master of that eminence, for the insurgents kept up a brisk fire of cannon, and a multitude of armed insurgents opposed the troops, but regardless of every danger, they marched up keeping a constant fire of grape, until they gained the eminence.—It being necessary to dispatch a company to assist in carrying up the cannon, which was very difficult, owing to the ruggedness of the passage. In this position the general ordered the army to commence marching for the bridge, but on a nearer approach it was discovered that the insurgents had erected a strong battery on the right, which kept up a very sharp fire on the troops;—the army was directed instantly to halt and the general with one battalion of the column of grenadiers and some cavalry advanced on to gain possession of the battery before an attempt was made to force the bridge; at the same time a company of sharpshooters was dispatched for the spot, where the Conde de la Cadena had taken his position to gain possession of a cannon belonging to the insurgents, which kept up a galling fire on the men. Words are inadequate to describe the gallantry displayed on the occasion. At ten o'clock the place afforded a most gloomy appearance, the left wing of the insurgents kept up a brisk fire and made a desperate resistance to the Conde de la Cadena. On the right wing General Calleja found the like resistance; the company of riflemen sustained the fire of the insurgents, cannon, until the Conde de la Cadena forced the insurgents and proceeded to their assistance. After this the army succeeded in getting on the plain and the insurgents rushed on them, and commenced a fire of thirty pieces of cannon from a battery which commanded the position of troops. Three times were the troops attacked and three times were the insurgents repulsed. The enemy made a false attack but, the troops being short of ammunition, it was necessary to make a desperate resistance. Gen. Calleja perceiving the critical situation of Gen. Flon, and having driven the insurgents from the right, advanced with all the army by the bridge and formed a junction with Gen. Flon. It was then that they increased their fire, when the troops found their ammunition nearly expended, but these two brave generals determined to advance with the bayonet, either to die or to be victorious. The fire commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and ended at six in the evening. The troops lost 40 men, and the brave Conde de la Cadena covered with wounds and glory.—The insurgents lost 94 cannon, twelve thousand men, and the remainder of their army was dispersed.

**SPANISH AMERICA.**

**From the Federal Republican.**

We have been favored with a letter received from Mexico, by a gentleman of this city, from which we make the following translations:

Havana papers of the Middle of February, which we have perused, give many of the details of which the letter presents a summary. We were not indulged with the papers long enough to make translation from them.

**MEXICO, Feb. 20, 1811.**

By an express, which has just arrived here, we learn, that on the 12th the army under the command of Gen. Calleja marched from Guadalajara for Lagos. It is probable they will proceed to San Luis Potosi, in the neighborhood of which is the Curate Hidalgo and other Chieftains, but without power or consideration, because few now follow his fortune. Gen. Cruz returned to Guadalajara the same day, the 12th, in order to govern that Kingdom. His division entered into Tepic and Puerto de San Blas, where they collected from the insurgents 300,000 dollars in silver, and 500 in effects, making prisoners of the Chieftain Aldama, and ten insurgent Marshals and Colonels beside.

In the intendancy of Valladolid, there are different parties of from 500 to 1000 men, robbing and destroying every thing; but in order to disperse these flying parties

of Bandits, troops have marched from Queretaro, Valladolid and Guanajuato, by which means the former good order & quiet will be shortly restored.

**Domestic.**

**PHILADELPHIA, April 17.**

Yesterday arrived, brig Fox, Cullen, from Bayonne, in France. This is one of the vessels sequestered by Bonaparte, at St. Sebastian, in 1809, and was, together with the Eagle, Hawk, and a number of other American vessels carried to Bayonne, and as the captain informs, all together with their cargoes, sold by the order of the plunderer of the world.

After having purchased his vessel at the sale, he got a freight of Brandy, Wine & Dry Goods, when he got permission and left that port March 13, in company with the Eagle, Alton, with passengers, for this port. Left there, the Hawk, and brig Roebuck, Brown, both loading and would sail in one or two weeks for this port—the brig Tattivy, of and for N. York, was also loading, and the Andrew of Boston, these were all purchased at the sales.

At the time of sailing, the 13th of March, Capt. Cullen, says, nothing that he heard, had been done in the repeal of the French decrees, or liberation of the American trade, as the schooner Spencer, Mifflin, Schr. Purse, and brig Ann, all of whom had arrived at Bayonne fr. N. York, were laying with their cargoes on board waiting the *ipse dixit* of Bonaparte from Paris.—The brig Meteor. Hauly, is said to be arrived at Bordeaux from this port and said to be in the same condition.

In the Fox came passengers captain Chevers of Salem and four sailors, who had been prisoners among the French for some time.

Since writing the above, arrived the ship Eagle, Alton, from Bayonne, in ballast, with 25 passengers, all foreigners except Messrs. Wm. Russell and Peter S. Harris, of Virginia; Abraham Kinsing, Robert P. Graham, John Killo, and Edmund Roquet, of Philadelphia. Captain Alton adds nothing new.—**True American.**

The verbal and written news are of such a nature as almost to extinguish hope. Not only was American property (which was faithfully promised to be restored on the 2d February) not given up on the 13th March, but all American vessels arriving in France were refused an entry, were put under sequestration, and their papers sent to Paris. On the 8th of March the Director-General of the customs, announced to the merchants of Bordeaux that the Emperor had adjourned the expression of his opinion respecting the admitting American vessels to an entry.

Another letter states that the Director general of the Customs had declared that no more applications for admitting American vessels to enter, would be received. Of course they will remain under sequestration. The vessels which sailed from America under Napoleon's special licences, were equally sequestered with those which had none—no distinction being made.—**Free Journal.**

No American vessel is permitted to leave France, except under a special license, which it is difficult to procure, and costs a large sum.

What the event will be (says a letter which we have seen) no one can tell—but beware, and advise your friends also to beware, of shipping any more property to this country.

From all we have been able to gather by this arrival, there appears not the least probability of Napoleon restoring American property, or rescinding his Berlin & Milan Decrees, which are still in most vigorous operation.

**Extract of a letter from an American gentleman dated**

**PARIS, March 1, 1811.**

"Our affairs here have assumed a black aspect; orders have been received at the customhouse, to do nothing more in American cases, until further orders; of course no more Americans will be admitted."—**Whig.**

**Extract of a letter dated "Bordeaux, March 6, 1811.**

"The last advices from Paris, are rather alarming for the Americans. A report being presented to the Emperor in favor of the admission of several American vessels, the Emperor instead of issuing decrees to that effect, ordered the Director General of the Customs to suspend all admissions of American cargoes, until further instructions from him on the subject. It appears that nothing short of a declaration of war on the part of the U. S. will satisfy this government. Our American friends here are much alarmed."

"N. B. One of the vessels included in the report had an imperial license, and the others were loaded with Cotton."—**Id.**

**BORDEAUX, Feb. 18.**

On the 20th ult. I advised you that the Minister of Finance had in a letter to the Director General of the Customs, declared, that on the 2d of this month the Emperor's intentions as to the definitive measures to be adopted to distinguish and favor the American commerce, should be made known. This desired communication, however, has not as yet been made; and it is supposed will not, until official advices are received from the United States of the Non-Intercourse Act having been put into execution.

We have now six or seven American vessels in port. After the crews are interrogated, their papers are laid before his majesty; those found in rule are liberated together with such parts of their cargoes as are composed of the products of the U. S.; articles not such, are held over for further consideration.

The proceeds of the inward cargoes must be exported in the manufactures and produce of France—one half whereof is silks.

Owing to the uncertainty of commercial regulations and the many failures and embarrassments throughout the continent, business is in the most profound calm. We trust, however, that ere long measures will be adopted to place commercial transactions on a more favorable footing; and we hope to see them revive with the approaching Spring.—Brandy, wines, oils, and dry goods are now at very moderate rates.

	frs.	dr.	frs.	dr.
Coffee	3	0	3	70
Beeswax	1	80	2	
Indigo, Louisiana	9		14	
1. France	11		15	
Cotton Bourbon	750		800	
Georgia Short	480		550	
Louisiana	530		600	
Sugar, white c'd	335		390	
Brown do.	280		340	
Muscov.	260		290	
Logwood	78		85	
Rice	40		44	
B. Ayres hides	130		150	
Potash	70		85	
Pearl Ash	70		75	

per lb.

**Deer skins, shaved** 8 4 per lb.  
**in hair** 4 5  
**Bear Skins** 14 20  
**Wine, common cargo on board,** 285 f. p. ton.  
**Brandy, 4th proof, on board,** 290 50 reits  
**Sweet Oil,** 19 p. doz.  
**Exchange on London** 17

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Göttesburgh, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 31, 1810.**

"Among the numerous classes that the present measures have reduced to beggary, there are none that are in a more wretched situation than the American seamen. A great number, whose vessels were condemned in Copenhagen and Norway, have come on here to endeavor to get passages home. At this inclement season, deprived of the protection of a Consul, and having no person to look up to, they have been actually perishing for want. Their distresses have induced the Americans here to adopt some measures for their relief, by which means many have been sent home, who otherwise would have been forever lost to their country. Could our government see their situation, they would blush for the little care they take of their citizens!"—**Freeman's Journal.**

**Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris, to a respectable mercantile house in this city.**

"Understanding that many vessels are getting ready to sail from the American ports for France and the continent of Europe, I hasten to caution you against putting on foot voyages so dangerous to your interest unless they are carried on under license from this country, and in that case each formality therein contained must be fully accomplished, otherwise confiscation will be the result. The obtaining of licences is attended with considerable expense, and a great many conditions to fulfill, and of course some dangers to run. The high duty on colonial produce imported into this country, and the danger of getting it there, are two very great difficulties."—**Id.**

**Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Bordeaux, to another in this city, dated Feb. 28.**

"On the probable renewal of American trade with France, I think it my duty to transmit some notions on the footing it stands at present, referring for a future day the communication of the measures announced for the 2d of Feb."

"Those measures not being as yet adopted, the mode of treating provisionally American vessels runs thus: A special decision from the Emperor is required on each separate case, for which purpose the ship's Papers and the Interrogatories of the crew are sent to Paris; an Order of admission is then issued on the principle, that the articles not being the growth of the U. S. are to be housed until further orders; the other Goods of American growth are admitted for importation under the 5th August & 8th September Duties, liable to the exportation of the full value of importation, half of which exportation must obligatorily consist of Silk Goods; the remainder in Wine, Brandy or other articles at pleasure."

"Such, gentlemen, are the present regulations on American Commerce. Changes must undoubtedly take place; but in my opinion, and from the tendency of different measures of administration of which I have followed the spirit, those changes will not go so far as to reduce the Duties, neither to infringe on two restrictions which are adopted on this side, as the leading points of all external Commerce; I mean, the prohibition of colonial produce or other goods, not being the growth of the importing flag, and the condition of exporting in French goods or Manufactures the full amount of the cargo imported. These restrictions will alter so considerably the mode hitherto pursued by American Merchants in general, that it deserves your particular attention: the returns in sterling bills are of course effectually prevented; and so strict are the measures of execution, that they exclude the possibility of evading the exportation of the full value of the imports."—**N. T. paper.**

**Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated March 12, 1811.**

"Our last advices left Massena with the French army in full retreat from Santarum, & we have to add that the allied armies are following them in three divisions; the centre commanded by Lord Wellington, following in the direction of Thomar, the left towards Sierra, and the right under Marshal Beresford has crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, to cut off the retreat upon Castello Brancio. In consequence of which the French have been obliged to recross the river Zezere, and take the road which leads to Coimbra: However, not without a considerable loss of time. A number of stragglers and deserters have been taken from them; a skirmish took place on the 8th inst. wherein the enemy lost 700 prisoners, and from 2 to 300 killed & wounded, and two pieces of artillery; and from the nearness of four advanced guard to the rear of the fugitives, great expectations are entertained of a general battle. The French troops are very scanty supplied with provisions for their retreat & have no forage whatever."

**From the N. Y. Evening Post.**

Just as our paper was going to press we were favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who came passenger in the Fox, arrived at Philadelphia from France, to his friends in this City.

"The political disposition of the French government as respects this country, was, at the time of my departure as unpropitious as it has ever been, and there were no hopes entertained that there would be any relaxation of the system of spoliation that she has so long maintained.—If I except the actual and immediate confiscation, I may safely say that the same vexation to which our commerce was exposed prior to the second of November last exists at present.—For those vessels which have arrived subsequent to that period, and upon the presumed faith of the repeal of the Milan, Berlin and other decrees, are still kept in a state of sequestration; or what is tantamount, no decision can be obtained as to what will be their fate. Such as arrived, were obliged to transmit their papers to Paris, to be submitted to the examination of the emperor, and I know of no instance wherein any notice has been taken of them, but in such as were provided with licences. So far from their being any amelioration of our prospects the reverse was the fact, as I saw letters of good authority from Paris dated the 7th March, where in it was said, that the emperor had issued orders to all the custom houses, not to permit the admission of any American vessel & property, to seize such as should arrive, and not to report on the case of any whatsoever that had arrived."

**BALTIMORE, April 18.**

We are indebted to the politeness of a mercantile friend for the following extract of a letter received on the 13th inst. It will no doubt afford a better view of our mercantile concerns in the North of Europe than has been had through the medium of the English prints.—**American.**

**HAMBURG, Jan. 22, 1811.**

"After much delay and anxiety, the organization of the payment in kind, as hitherto